



BUDGET IGNORES THE CONSUMER

Saskatchewan Announces Its New Mental Health Program

REGINA—A new mental health program for the more than 4,000 patients in the province's two mental hospitals has been announced by Premier T. C. Douglas, minister of the public health department.

Under this plan, practically all hospital employees will be required to take a three-year training course, designed to qualify them as psychiatric workers, rather than being attendants and nurse-attendants, as in the past.

Mr. Douglas pointed out that the change, affecting both patients and staff, was based on "what had been done in a necessarily limited way, and is intended to replace a large degree of custodial care given by untrained or partially trained staffs and a handful of overworked doctors."

Professional Status

The special training is designed to provide a more effective program, and means that hospital staffs will be given "professional status and an active part in the

(Continued on page 8)

Alberta Lags Behind

Pointing to the "dangerous situation" existing in Alberta's mental institutes due to inadequate staff and accommodation, D. M. LeBourdais, of Toronto, told the Calgary Canadian Clubs last Thursday that this condition could only be remedied by greater expenditure and a more progressive attitude on the part of the provincial government.

Last year Mr. LeBourdais conducted an independent survey of Canada's mental hospitals, including those in Alberta, and his report published in Liberty was reproduced in many papers and magazines across Canada. He was director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene's division of education from 1927 to 1933, during which period he visited mental hospitals in Canada as well as in the United States. His 1946 survey was made for the purpose of studying the post-war conditions in Canadian institutions.

Cross Refuses Interview
He told the Canadian Clubs that he was refused an interview by Dr. W. W. Cross, Minister of Health, when he visited Alberta last year. The minister informed him at that time that the provincial government had not enough money to effect improvements recommended in official government reports.

Quoting from the 1944 report (Continued on page 8)

Irvine Here For Meeting May 20 At I.O.O.F. Hall

William Irvine, M.P. for Cariboo, will address a public meeting in the I.O.O.F. Hall, on Tuesday, May 20, under the auspices of the Edmonton C.C.F. He will discuss "International Affairs".

Abbott Says Our Prosperous Financial State "Abnormal"

Yet Half of Canadian Workers Now Exempt from Income Tax Because They are Getting Less than \$750 if Single and \$1,500 if Married—No Proposals for Public Investment or Social Security Measures in Budget

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA, (CPA)—"A surplus of \$352 millions, a surplus larger than the accumulated total of all the previous surpluses in our history," was the boast of Mr. Abbott's first federal budget introduced in the House of Commons on April 29 amid enthusiastic congratulations, not only from leaders on his own side, but from the financial spokesmen, J. M. MacDonnell, of the Conservative opposition, as well.



Some features of this record-busting budget address were:

1. A reduction in personal income tax beginning July 1st. A new schedule of taxation graduates the reductions on a percentage basis. But the actual dollar amounts of reduction are much greater for the wealthier citizen. Thus, a married man without children who earns \$2,000 a year is \$48 better off under the

Urges Parity Prices Board



J. W. BURTON, M.P., C.C.F. Member for Humboldt

Turn Down Request of AFU and UFC

Gardiner Says No Intention Of Establishing Parity Prices Board This Year

STIMPFLE COMMENTS

OTTAWA (CPA)—The question of enlarging the scope of the Farm Prices Support Act to establish a parity prices board will not come before Parliament this session, Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, told the House last week. The change is being sought by the AFU-UFC delegation which visited Ottawa on April 10. C.C.F. member for Humboldt, J. W. Burton, pressed the minister for assurance that the Prices Support Act would be (Continued on page 8)

High Prices Counteract Lower Taxes

COLDWELL SPEAKS

No Relief for Lower Income Group or Plans for Their Future Welfare

POST-WAR DEFEATISM

Reduction or Elimination of Subsidies Sends Food Costs Soaring

URGES NATIONAL PLAN

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA, (CPA)—The federal budget, which last week got headlines with a promise of "slashed" income taxes, was described as "deceptive" in the House of Commons Tuesday by M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, who said that actual tax relief for people in the lowest brackets was only \$6 a year, while the policy of retaining indirect taxes and sales taxes on consumer goods will continue to bear most heavily on the low-income wage-earners.

The C.C.F. leader put across (Continued on page 6)



M. J. COLDWELL, M.P., in describing headlines regarding "slashed" income taxes as "deceptive" pointed to the indirect taxes and sales taxes on consumer goods which will continue to bear most heavily on the low-income wage-earners.

British Farmers Suffer Severe Losses in Floods

LONDON, Eng.—Farmers' losses in the severe winter in Britain, and the floods that came later, are estimated by the National Farmers' Union at 100,000 tons of potatoes in farm storage; about 30,000 head of cattle; about \$2,000,000 worth of calves, pigs and poultry; and 1,370,000 head of sheep and lambs that perished in the snowdrifts.

30,000 Are Now Out Of Work In The Maritimes

Branded "Slum of Canada" 15,000 Emigrate Every Year Since 1900

HOLD OUT NO HOPE

HALIFAX—Three provinces have 25 per cent of Canadian total for DVA Out-of-work benefits and 12 1/2 per cent of Canadian total for Unemployment Insurance—Commission head says only hope is to export Maritimers to other parts of Canada.

These headlines leap automatically from the report of the Maritime regional committees of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, meeting in Saint John, N.B., on April 15. They scream for attention. They are not C.C.F. "propaganda."

Nor is the main headline "SLUM OF CANADA" an original idea of ours. It is a phrase taken from the Liberal Halifax Chronicle editorial of April 16. The Chronicle editor asked "Does all this mean that we must now exchange our hopes of the right to live for the reality of perpetual depression, acknowledging ourselves the slum of Canada?"

C.C.F. Too Early

When the C.C.F. warned of the "coming crisis" a few months ago, diehard Liberals of the Chronicle stripe cried "alarmist," "agitator," "pessimist," ad nauseum. We were too early with the bad news and the old-line parties pretended to dream in the pearly towers of pri-

(Continued on page 8)

COLLECT FOR THE CCF RADIO FUND

The encouraging thing about this week's radio report is that P. Berkosha, R. M. Thornton and the Asplund C.C.F. Club went out and collected sizeable amounts to keep the weekly 5-minute programs on the air. If three or four people would undertake to make similar collections each week, the radio committee wouldn't have much to worry about.

Acknowledgements are made as follows:

F. C. Berry 1.00, J. Williamson 1.00, B. Johnson 1.00, A. Sundquist 1.00, R. Vincent 1.00, Mrs. P. A. Guenette 1.00, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Byler 4.00, Supporter 3.00, G. LeMarquand 1.00, Mrs. A. Tovell 2.00, W. Perrin 10.00, C. Orr 1.00, O. Stikfestad 2.00, J. Collins 1.00, Julius Pack 2.00, B. O. Grimsrud 1.00.

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PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

This is being written in Seattle. The shortest and quickest way to get from Medford, Oregon, to Seattle is via Portland on Highway 99. But that's not the best way. The best way is to drive slowly over a mountain road that branches off from 99 and winds through the big timber and traverses green valleys on the way to the coast. There is no ceaseless rush of traffic, driving alertness being chiefly necessary only because of the log truck that may be coming around a turn. The road follows clear creeks and little rivers that splash down over their rocky beds in a hurry to get to the sea, pausing occasionally to rest as they cross the floor of a quiet valley. People and their habitations are few and far between. At this time of year there is little traffic except for the log trucks. They carry huge loads, which may consist of one to six logs. This is the country of the big timber. And then as you get nearer to the coast you begin to notice the myrtle trees growing in their symmetrical perfection along the road. The beauty of their growth is only surpassed by the marbled-like texture of their wood when it passes through the hands of a skillful craftsman. The trees are said to grow in only two areas in the world, along the Oregon coast and in Palestine. The shaping of souvenirs from myrtlewood is one of the minor industries in the area through which we passed.

It had been dull for much of the day as we drove across the coast, but a clearing blue sky to the west made us hope that it would be brighter farther on. It was. Coinciding almost to the moment when we got our first glimpse of the sea, the clouds were gone and the broad face of the ocean shone beneath the glow of the afternoon sun. And so it was for all the rest (Continued on page 8)

Lumber Kings Get Their Reward

By DONALD C. MacDONALD

YOU can't lose—if you're a big lumber operator. An analysis of recent orders by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, reveals that when the export quotas of lumber companies on the B.C. coastal area were cut a mere 5%, the lumber companies were compensated eight times over by increases on the domestic market. So the converse becomes equally true: you can't win—if you're a Canadian consumer, particularly a house-builder.

On April 30, the export quotas for the B.C. coastal timber area were reduced from 65% to 60%. That is under the new quotas, the domestic market would get 40% of their production.

To compensate the operators for this small exclusion from the high-priced export market, the Government has raised the price within Canada more than 40%.

Now, if you'll come with me for a little excursion into percentages we'll discover exactly what that means.

What It Means

First, the losses because of reduced export quotas. A comparison of the new domestic prices for the B.C. coastal area with the prices prevailing abroad, indicate that when the companies are forced to sell in Canada they receive "about

37½% less than in Britain, and about 40% less than in the United States. (These figures are an average of the prices which of course vary for the different types of lumber.) Let us assume, then, that the domestic price is 40% below export prices.

But this loss is sustained on only 5% of their production (the export quota being reduced from 65% to 60%). In other words, they lose 40% on price for 5% of their production, equivalent to 2% income loss on their whole production.

Eight Times More

To compensate for that, however, the companies have been given a 40% price boost on the 40% of their production which they must market in Canada, equivalent to 16% increase on their whole production.

Loss is 2%. Compensation is 16%. Eight times over. Incidentally, here are some of the new domestic prices:

1" x 4" vertical grain fir or hemlock flooring, formerly \$55 per M, will now sell for \$80 per M;
2" x 4" fir or hemlock, 16' length No. 1 Common, formerly \$28 per M, will now sell for \$40;

1" boards or ship lap No. 1 Common, will rise from \$26 per M to \$38 per M;

Base timbers, 6" x 6" to 12" x 12", are up from \$27 to \$39 per M.



Edwin Hokkanen, 22-year-old New Canadian "high-rigger", is a lumber king in the sense that he is "top" in his line of work, but when it comes to rewards he must take a back seat to his lumber-king employer as does the Canadian home-builder who now pays 40% more for his lumber. Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe's new order means that the big lumber operators are compensated eight times over by increases on the domestic market to compensate for a 5% cut in export quotas.

LABOR'S MAY DAY IS ELECTION DAY

GWYNNE SPEAKS

"The May Day for labor is election day, whether it be municipal, provincial or federal," Percy Gwynne, president of the Montgomery branch of the Canadian Legion, said when he addressed a May Day rally in Edmonton on Sunday evening.

"If you only had the intelligence to get together one day of the year to select your legislative bodies, you by numbers alone hold the power to wield the future rights of your children and their children," he advised, reminding the audience that Big Business banded together in a crisis.

It's all right to hold meetings and pass resolutions, he declared, but he warned, "there's only one day the government lets you sit in the driver's seat and drive—that's election day, and if you'd drive that day, you could bring your chariot in safely." Blaming the press and the government would get people nowhere, he said. The remedy was in their own hands.

Tom Roberts was chairman of the meeting, at which Mrs. Ben Swankey of the Housewives' League also spoke. Two movies, "The House I Live In" and "Pre-lude to War", were shown.

Quebec Co-ops Do A \$100,000,000 Business in 1946

During 1946, 21 new farmer co-operatives were formed in Quebec Province and total sales from the 647 active bodies (membership 57,000) amounted to more than \$60,000,000. In addition, the federated co-operative with which 400 local co-ops are affiliated, did a business of \$40,000,000, making a total turnover of more than \$100,000,000, according to the annual report of Hon. Laurent Barre, Provincial Minister of Agriculture.

FREEDOM'S DEAR OLD PALS

By Michael Foot, M.P.

London Daily Herald Columnist

WHILE Mr. Churchill was patriotically protesting to his constituents in Woodford this week that

Britain's prestige in the United States had suffered a calamitous fall since the Labor government took office, the new American ambassador to London, Mr. Lewis Douglas, was paying eloquent tribute to the splendid future which the people of this country would be able to win for themselves by their energy and imagination.

Mr. Douglas concluded with words from the famous message



sent to Congress by Abraham Lincoln in 1862. "The dogmas of the quiet past," he said, "are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves. Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history."

Tied to Past

It is worth recalling that when Lincoln spoke those brave words most of Tory England, being incurably wedded to the dogmas of the past, was bitterly opposed to

Lincoln and all his works.

It had been the same a hundred years before, when Americans fought for their independence and Tory England fought to keep America in subjection.

Today, despite immediate differences, the renunciation of imperialism, which the British government has initiated in India and which so arouses Mr. Churchill's ire, is likely to prove in the end one of the deeds which decisively consolidates true friendship between those determined to "think and act anew" on both sides of the Atlantic.

A further comparison between Churchill's ravings and the facts of history is also instructive. He protests at Woodford that the major crime of the Labor Party is the division of the nation, the stirring up of class hatred, the resolve to try new ways in overcoming unpreceded trials.

All this because the Labor Movement believed at the end of the war that we must "disenthrall ourselves" from the sluggish habits of the 'twenties and the 'thirties and make bold choices for the future.

Strangely, this charge made against us was precisely the charge levelled by American reaction against Roosevelt when he introduced his New Deal.

Roosevelt was accused of dividing the nation, of stirring class hatred. But if there had been no Roosevelt in 1933, ready to divide the nation on a supreme issue, nor would there have been a Roosevelt in 1940 and after able to unite the nation and so assist our cause and the cause of world freedom.

How the Tories like to smudge and distort these inescapable truths of history! They are ready now to pay honor to Roosevelt, to Lincoln, to Jefferson, and all the others—now that they are all safely in their graves.

How the Tories love the heroes of freedom—once they are dead!

Waiting

After two weeks of debate on the budget, we are still waiting for an answer from the Tories to the all-important question. Churchill and the rest of them claim that they would save expenditure by £500 millions. Where would they make the cuts?

On Wednesday, Mr. Jennings, the Conservative member for Hallow (Sheffield), rushed in where his leaders had feared to tread. "I say, quite frankly, that a reduction in Income Tax could have been found by a reduction of millions in the expenditure of the country. I could give endless instances."

At this point several Labor members shouted "Go on." But Mr. Jennings evidently felt he had gone far enough. Not one of the "endless instances" was given.

When Mr. Jennings sat down he was still being pressed to let

cat out of the bag. Where would he make the cuts?

"A reduction in our domestic expenditure—that is the answer," concluded Mr. Jennings.

Thereafter the Tories turned to the congenial subject of insisting on the grave effects which the sun tax was having on the productive power of the nation. The Tory benches were fuller and livelier than for several weeks past. This was a subject after their own heart.

But the unanswered question still remains. And the most comical point about it is every school child knows the answer.

If the Tories had won they would have cut all those expensive luxuries like the Health Service, like increased old age pensions, like improved grants for education, and all the other measures for social advancement which Labour has been carrying through the House of Commons.

(Editor's Note: You may have wondered last week why a picture which we have been running in Kenneth C. Rathbone's articles suddenly appeared in Michael Foot's column. The explanation is simple. It is Michael Foot, but due to one of those unexplainable errors which sometimes occur in labelling newspaper mats, Rathbone's name became attached to Foot's picture. Now we have it straightened out and the picture will see the pictures in their appropriate columns this week.)

\$2500 Grant to Swedish Authors From the Co-ops

The publishing and press department of the Swedish Cooperative Förbundet has just announced the grant of about \$2,500 dollars to be distributed annually to four outstanding Swedish authors.

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AMERICAN DILEMMA
Henry Wallace is not a socialist. He believes that the amazing American industrial machine can function under private ownership and control without a national plan and direction impelled by the profit motive as incentive for effective operation.

Wallace is well aware of the contradictions of a monopoly capitalism; he is conscious of the waste, inefficiency and social stupidity which it manifests. However, he thinks that the masters of this industrial Frankenstein can be prevailed upon to see the need for accepting social responsibility and making the necessary provisions for consumption of the ever-increasing productive capacity. He has read the writing on the wall and deciphered it. Like a prophet of old, he is calling upon America's master class to save themselves and their free enterprise by opening the way for consumption, which are being choked by unequal distribution of national wealth.

In this respect he is like an Oxford Groupier. Certainly, he is a humanist and sincere in his efforts. His intentions are good. Unfortunately, good intentions are not enough to solve our social problems. It is already obvious that Wallace's call in the wilderness will not be heeded by America's Economic Royalists. He is being stoned as a "Communist" and traitor, as a renegade to his class. Like Chester Bowles and other Oxford Groupiers before him, Wallace will be swept away by the currents in the stream of realities. We shall remember him as the world remembers Woodrow Wilson—a man of goodwill, but without the understanding of social-economic forces at work in the current of life.

No ruling class ever abdicates voluntarily; no autocrat ever leaves his throne on his own volition; somebody has to give them a push. In countries where political democracy is sufficiently deep-rooted, these Economic Royalists can be removed without violence or civil war. Like in Great Britain, a revolution can be accomplished by means of the majority of the people. In other countries, such as China or India, where feudalism still prevails in the social set-up, where democracy has not taken root, chances for an orderly, peaceful change are very slim.

Theoretically, Americans could accomplish the social changes necessary to modern civilization in a peaceful and orderly fashion. But, unlike in Great Britain, its masses are unprepared for such change. They are too close to the pioneer age, to the age of individualism. They have not been through the crucible of exploitation for generations like the people of Great Britain. They are psychologically unprepared to make intelligent use of their political privileges. Their master class is powerful in influence and in physical resources. There is no socialist leadership of consequence to point the way out. To be sure, there are men like Henry Wallace, like humanist in their outlook; men of goodwill. But power is in the hands of men who are frantic with fear for their special privileges.

The American masses are milling at the crossroads. Private monopoly capitalism is laboring under the strain of crisis bringing in its wake hardship, suffering, boom and depression and racial strife. Under these conditions, America will remain dangerous to world peace. Its master class will develop fascist tendencies. Its government will use America's great resources to build reactionary governments and feudal lords under the pro-

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

WISHLIST THINKING

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: One of the "musts" in my reading is the "DeBunker's Column" and in my opinion his incisive style in the current issue—"Smoke In Your Eyes"—is a gem. Two points have sparked this little letter: First, "A minority group enjoys special privileges of power." . . . They hate to give up these special privileges; and, second, "In spite of this psychopathic resistance, the dikes of social privilege are being broken here and there."

Permit this reader to submit a supporting sample from the special pleader for the private and speculative grain trade (Financial Post of Toronto), which this week throws its editorial cap in the air in literally a delirium-tremens over what is termed "the breakdown of the international wheat conference in London". Prodded by its congenial hatred of the organized farmers and their aims, it screams: "There should be few treshers in this country. Importing wheat from Britain, refused to be tied down to firm buying prices years in advance. And few people with any real business experience can blame them. . . . Every so often since 1933 some agricultural theorist has brought forward this international wheat plan. And it has met failure every time. . . ."

Yet, almost at the same moment as the financial writer was doing his cynical piece, Mr. John Bracken was reading in the Commons some press reports to the effect that "hopes for a world wheat pact were publicly blown sky-high this week" and directed the following question to Trade and Commerce Minister J. A. MacKinnon: "Is it correct that the plans for an international wheat agreement have broken down?"

There is space only for the highlights of the reply: "I think it would be only a fair statement to say that the quotation read by the honorable leader of the opposition was a gross exaggeration, and I might add that that remark applies to much that has been appearing in editorials and in leading articles on editorial pages in recent months. . . . I am not sure how soon it will be possible for me to make a definite report to the house." Whereupon Mr. Bracken said: "I am glad to hear the minister say that these reports are exaggerated. . . . The F.P. should put that in its editorial pipe if/when it gets back to normal!"

"UNITED WE STAND."

QUESTION FOR H. E. NICHOLS
Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: H. E. Nichols, of Edmonton, writing in The Western Producer of April 17, complains about the C.C.F. sponsoring the Co-op movement in Alberta. Many people believe that had a C.C.F. government been in power at Edmonton for the past 12 years they would have organized many more Co-ops than has been done under the Social Credit government.

After 10 years in office, it was necessary for a Co-op, partially backed by the Saskatchewan C.C.F. government, to purchase a processing plant to process the surplus horses of Alberta, while the Social Credit government at Edmonton busy with A+B theorems and Mr. Bourcier, Social

sense of fighting "Communism".

At home it will try to subject labor to many restrictions. Caught on the horns of a dilemma, American capitalists will make a last-ditch stand against the rising struggles of the common people for freedom from want and freedom from exploitation. Right now, American capitalism shines like a bright star on the economic horizon of the world. But, it is a rising star. We should do well think it over before we hitch our wagon to it.

Credit M.L.A., was introducing an amendment to a C.C.F. motion which opposed taxation of the Co-ops. This amendment of Mr. Bourcier to strike out the word "income" in the current issue and insert the word "profit" in its place. Thus, in effect, putting the Co-ops and private enterprise in the same category for taxation purposes.

The Matador Co-op farm in Saskatchewan was established by a C.C.F. government, which loaned the necessary capital to start it.

The utilities taken over in Saskatchewan, notably the bus transportation system and the hydro, will give the people of Saskatchewan service at cost, or where there are surpluses these will be used to extend services and improve them, thus benefitting the many—not a few as we have it in Alberta.

I would like to ask Mr. Nichols just what the Social Credit government of Alberta has achieved along the above lines after 12 years of office? He states that Social Credit is not in favor of a monopoly, either private or state-owned. He apparently cannot see the difference between a private monopoly, where the profits go to a small minority, or a public or co-operative enterprise that serves all at cost and exploits no one.

He is trying to kid us or himself?
R. M. THORNTON.
Sedalia, Alta.

COSTLY FUNERAL EXPENSES
Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The P.W. and C.C.F. have been putting on a strenuous campaign to help out the aged pensioners, but there is one phase of the question that I have not been touched on yet. It costs a lot of dollars nowadays. A modern funeral costs from \$125.00 to \$160.00, and if one wants it done up in style, \$200.00.

Seventy-five or eighty years ago, when I was young, the local carpenter made the coffin by hand for \$12 or \$15. Three or four neighbors proceeded to the burying ground adjoining the various churches, and dug the grave; some neighbor who had a suitable conveyance took the remains to the burying ground. A poor person could afford to die and be decently buried in those days. But, today, the factory has eliminated the local carpenter; a private corporation under the name of funeral directors takes full charge, provides a costly vehicle called a hearse, etc., and any person who didn't employ this expensive outfit would be ostracized by society. Yes, it costs a lot to die nowadays. How can an old age pensioner exist on the miserable pittance he gets and save enough to give himself a decent burial. The provincial government has belatedly provided him with free hospitalization and medicine of a sort, but no provision for his burial. Perhaps the idea is to chuck him into a packing case and dump him in a hole in the ground somewhere. In as far as I know there isn't a potter's field in the province, unless it is in the jail or old institutions' grounds somewhere.

A. LUNAN.
Spruce Grove, Alta.

**University Week
For Farm Young
People June 5-12**

University Week for Farm Young People will be held at the University of Alberta, June 5 to 12. Any farm young people of Alberta, either boys or girls, between the ages of 16 and 27 inclusive, may attend.

Rooms and meals will be provided for both girls and boys in the University residences on the University campus.

Full information regarding the course may be obtained from the Director, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

PROBABLY you have all noted rather interesting coincidences or incidents in your reading. Like many country readers, we have two mails a week—unless someone goes to town or a kindly neighbor brings it out in passing during the intervening days. So it happens that our copies of the People's Weekly and the Canadian Social Creditor come on the same day. This week I could not fail to note a rather interesting incident. Now I know perfectly well it would be claiming to be a super-person, I think, if I were to say I read them without any bias. But it was not as to their relative merits as newspapers about which I was going to comment, although this time the Canadian Social Creditor seemed late in recording an item of social welfare news.

It was the last line in the last column of the last page of the Canadian Social Creditor which arrested my attention. In the paragraph in which it was contained, the contributor to "Main Street", as that page is called, commented that no doubt readers heard a lot of the starving people of Europe. But he wanted to remind them there were a lot of starving people in Britain and if they were sending parcels of food and clothing away "Send THEM," he said, "the parcels." Then added that last line, "Charity begins at home."

And the last was no doubt meant as a kindly suggestion, although I always dislike the word charity—or the associations we have built around the word. But, taking it as a word meaning the kindly supplying of the needs of people as a right because of their society, it would seem that the government of which the writer is a prominent member had not exactly practised what they preached.

As I said, while both papers arrived in the same mail and are both published in the same city, in the Social Creditor there was absolutely no comment about Charlotte Whittton's charge against the way the government was conducting the social services of this province. Not one word did I find, although possibly I may have overlooked it.

There is no need for me to repeat the charges on which the People's Weekly made comment. Being a trained social welfare

worker of years, we should expect Miss Whittton to have the wisdom to refrain from making charges she could not substantiate. Had some very zealous youthful partisan worker made some of them, we might have taken them with a bit of reserve.

It would certainly seem that in the care of the aged, for instance, our charity might well begin at home, but we trust not end there. And it does seem rather a mockery, doesn't it, that a government brought into power in this province solely because of that promise of \$25.00 per month to all, and which no doubt some of the unfortunate thought was to make for their comfort for life, is shown as conducting its social services as this welfare worker has told!

And, while the first shame for this condition no doubt goes to the government which is conducting the work, we must remember we all have a share in the discredit. It is our government; we, the Alberta people, elected it either by our active support or by our indifference.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc., of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province.
EDMONTON

Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President D. O. Roberts, 9511 53rd Avenue. Soft Drink Workers, 9927 50th Avenue, phone 33916. Secy-Treasurer, J. Flower, 10532 76th Street, phone 2157. Deliveries delegate, J. Lindsay, 10764 95th Street, phone 23911.

Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, W. G. Sweeney, 1245 54th St.; Secy-L. D. Pollard, 9528 104th Avenue; Recy-Treasurer, J. A. Smith, 11332 94th Street; Business Agent, J. F. Cragg, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers of America No. 121, United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall, President Percy Williamson, 2515 106th Ave. Recy-Treasurer, J. A. Smith, 11332 94th Street, 11322 25th Street.

Railway Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of—Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President, J. E. Lewis, 11417 75th St.; Fin-Secy, S. Hamilton, 10950 50th Ave.

Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 City Hall, President, Tom Steele, 9544 105th St., Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Young, 12114 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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May 10, 1947

THEY TAKE 10, GIVE 4

ONE section of Canada is more prosperous than it ever was before. It is that part called Big Business. Its dividends in April were up 7.7% over April 1946. At the same time the government capitulated to its demands for decontrol, allowed some more of its prices to sky-rocket.

It was a bad month for average wage-earners. It is likely that government policy that month will cost the average family \$10 per month throughout the year. Assuming it pays \$40 per month as rent on a home, the new rental regulations alone account for \$4.00 per month. A dozen other price factors combined in a few weeks to drastically reduce average standards of living.

Then the budget came down. Income taxes were cut. As a percentage the reduction looked substantial. In dollars, in the lower brackets, it does not amount to much. A married man with no children will save \$48, or \$4 per month. The government took away \$10, gave him back \$4. The total effect of the Liberal policy of the last few weeks is the equivalent to a heavy kick in the pants followed by a mild pat on the back.

"SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY"

WHAT Canada needs more than anything else is more public men who have their sights trained on higher levels of prosperity instead of an almost fanatical devotion to the idea that high economic activity is an abnormal condition. Mr. Abbott's budget speech betrays his state of mind on this subject. His reaction to a gross national output of \$12 billions is to point out its "special and temporary character" because of war buying, veterans' benefits, exports to war-torn Europe, and so on.

The really significant thing about production at that level is that it represents goods and services to the value of about \$1000 per person in Canada. That is three or four times what it was in depression days. It represents potential living standards in our country of \$5000 per family of five.

When Europe is back on its feet, if we use any imagination at all, we shall still produce at that rate and higher. We need ministers of the crown who regard high output, not as "special and temporary", but as regular and permanent. Mr. Abbott said that half of all Canadian wage-earners pay no taxes under present income tax rates. If what he said is true, then 50% of them receive less than \$750 if single and \$1500 if married. As long as this condition prevails, or anything like it, it is criminal to assume that we cannot produce at present rates except while there remains the profit-bait of "special and temporary" markets. Our own people must be the market.

When we learn to have prosperity without war there will be fewer wars.

AN EXAMPLE WANTED

WE HOLD no brief for the Jehovah's Witnesses. But we are interested in the maintenance of fundamental freedoms in Canada. We have had evidence before that provincial governments are sometimes captured by those more interested in petty persecutions than in democratic principles. As the federal government is more broadly based we believe it is a safer repository of basic democratic rights.

There are reports from Montreal that Witnesses have been arrested for securing signatures to a petition to be sent to the Dominion government. Events earlier created strong doubts as to the impartiality of justice in Quebec. This latest incident, if it actually happened, should be the occasion for investigation by federal authorities. Circulation of a petition, if done in a proper manner, must not become, by precedent, an excuse for jailing anywhere in Canada.

Surely the Ottawa government has power to protect the democratic freedoms. It is the federal branch of our government which must, in international councils, put forward the case for more democracy in the world. It should give an example of insistence on democracy here.

TWO BILLS OF RIGHTS

BECAUSE of the Saskatchewan Bill of Rights, based on powers everyone knows a provincial government has, many of its citizens now have freedoms they did not have before.

Because of the Alberta Bill of Rights, based on powers everybody knows a provincial government has not, five lawyers are getting a joyride to England this summer to plead before the Privy Council a case even the Attorney General knows he is sure to lose.

THE THIRD COLUMN

NO PRICE LIKE HOME

Time, May 5:

"What was happening to the building boom? By last week there were plenty of signs that in many cities it was turning into something resembling a bust. The trouble was building costs. They had soared so high that they had scared away prospective builders. Even the speculative builders were getting jittery. In the suburbs of many cities stood rows of tidy new over-priced houses, from \$9,000 up, empty; 2,000 were waiting for buyers in Chicago; 150 were vacant along the Worcester turnpike outside Boston. One Boston builder has 50 bright new houses which no veteran, or anyone else, turned up to buy in the 60-day period following completion. In Denver, real estate salesmen are quitting to sell washing machines and autos."



SOARING PROFITS

Hansard, April 14, 1947:

"M. J. Coldwell: I have before me an extract from the Financial Post which shows that the Monarch Knitting Company, for example, shows an increase of profits for 1946 over 1945 of 309 per cent. The Acme Glove Works shows an increase of 289 per cent. Bruck Silk Mills Limited shows an increase of 255 per cent. York Knitting Mills show an increase of 70 per cent, while Riverside Silk Mills show an increase of 69.2 per cent. Wool Combing Corporation shows an increase of 57 per cent. I am just giving round figures, omitting the decimal points. Robinson Cotton Mills shows an increase of 39 per cent. Biltmore Laid Limited show an increase of 23 per cent, and Belding Corticelli 12 per cent. The average increase in profits in 1946 over 1945 was 107 per cent. . . That is after taxes. . . Orange Crush showed an increase in net profits last year of 448.3 per cent over the previous year. You can hardly square that with the requests for tax reduction that are coming to us. . . again I go to the Financial Post for my data. In its issue of February 22, it shows that the net profits of Building Products, after taxes, jumped from \$335,000 odd in 1945 to \$1,295,000 in 1946. If hon. gentlemen will do a little figuring they will see that this works out at an increase of 286 per cent in profits last year over the previous year. Moir's, I suppose, is one of the largest chocolate manufacturing companies. Its profits last year were up 226 per cent."



SHE MADE THEM MAD

The Canadian Social Creditor,

May 1:

"CALGARY.—Dr. Charlotte Whitton, described Dr. Cross as the human talking machine, is still rounding up old maids and frustrated women to alarm us over the baby situation in Alberta. . . . Albertans can be creditably proud of their health administration and their public welfare record. Despite Charlotte's modelling. . . . Behind all these scurrilous attacks is good old dirty political shenanigans: and despite all the publicity, nobody in Alberta is taking Whitton even a little bit seriously. Somebody ought to set up a welfare commission to investigate what could be done to make the lives of frustrated women just a little happier."

FOOTPRINTS

A Revolutionary Gospel

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"On going out at nine o'clock he noticed some other laborers standing in the market place doing nothing."

ANOTHER essential to economic progress that we possess is the market.

Contrary to the unenlightened ballyhoo of socialist enemies, in a planned economy consumer-need will still be the guiding measure of production. This will be met on a world scale by free trade, and at home by the distribution of adequate purchasing power. The tariff barriers erected by Big Business, which prevent their own employees from buying the goods imported in exchange for the goods that they have made but are not allowed to use, will then be broken down.

The methods used by capitalists in the empire of economic nationalism give color to Bernard Shaw's assertion that this is the mad-house of the universe. They are also the principal reasons why men stand idle in the market places all across Canada.

In spite of all the fine words created by the Liberals, the "back-log" of purchasing power that was to have started the wheels of free enterprise turning again, is not in the hands of the consumers at all, but is in the vaults of the investors. Thus, as always, wealth has tended to concentrate in the hands of the few who receive dividends. Investors again are faced with their everlasting problem: What shall we do with the wealth we cannot use? Happy thought! Let's export it. Exports

therefore represent that share of production which the workers need but cannot consume for wages never equal the value of the goods produced. But the wealth comes bouncing right back from other lands in forms which the unhappy investors still cannot use or sell to their impoverished employees. The investors are now satisfied with an indigestible accumulation of unsalable wealth. Struggling desperately to free themselves, they set up monopoly controls in other parts of the world "to stop the blighters making their own goods and force them to take ours."

Thus are sown the explosive seeds of war, and pious people meet week after week, when the banks and the stock exchange are closed, and sing together "Remember not our sin's dark stain. Give peace, O God, give peace again." Then, while the capitalists of Nation A are expanding their markets, those of Nations B and C are similarly engaged and are putting economic pressure on Nation Z. After a series of threats, bluffs and blackmails, there comes the inevitable showdown, and the congregation joins in another hymn, "O God of hosts, be with us yet, lest we forget, lest we forget."

Ah, surely, some day even the humblest citizen will recognize the bankruptcy of a capitalist system that only succeeds when it exports more real wealth than it imports. By any measure of reality under the sun, that is simply suicide, and as absurd as a farmer hauling a load of hogs to town and coming back in triumph with a couple of brindle toms-cats!

Slowing Up the Co-ops By Legislative Action

By J. E. Cook,

PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

THE Co-operative movement is to be taxed. Such taxation is bound to make the growth of co-operation, in the sense that self-service in the business world will become more and more widespread, very difficult.

There is no doubt at all that it is for that purpose that such taxation was conceived and imposed. The amount of money that will be collected in taxes from co-operatives will not be important, and the amount that will be paid by co-operators, shareholders



in the different business co-operatives, will not be important. The same people would have paid it anyhow, from some other pocket. The factor that is important is that co-operation, a growing practice among people, should be slowed up by legislative action.

Free Enterprise is the thing which our present business administrators rant about. Competition, they say, is the life of trade. And profit is presumed to be the motive power that inspires business activity and must be protected.

Self-Service

Co-operation provides another motive power. Co-operation is self-service and is really Free Enterprise. It is individuals in co-operation, rather than individuals as slaves of monopoly enterprise. It makes possible business at cost while providing the same salaries, wages, and opportunity for service for those who actually conduct the mechanical acts of business enterprise. But it removes the element of sure power to exploit. It goes away with the myth that only certain members of the community have the brains and the finance, and divine right to carry on the

affairs of the community. And there is no more important affair in the life of a community than the service of that community in the things which are absolutely necessary to its physical welfare.

For more than one hundred years there has been a steady growth of co-operative business enterprise. Until the past few years it has been encouraged, particularly in the years of the 1920 to 1940 general business unrest by governments and business. Like old horses turned out to pasture the men and women who perform the actual labor in industry became a burden to the private owners of the industrial machine and were an item of cost on the accountancy pages in the years of depression.

Would Stop Its Growth

If there were a way that the horse could find his own pasture so much the better. It was the period of capitalist retrenchment, a time when paper profits were being consolidated in the form of real property shifts in title and possession. Let labor and farmer set up what they liked in the way of self-service mechanisms. . . . The situation has changed again and the laborer and the farmer are again in a position to be exploited and his self-service machine has opened new techniques and new vistas. The obvious thing to do is to stop its growth. Cripple it.

And it was done by legislative method. And it was done. (period). And it was done as the result of a policy of a political party. It will be reversed only when some political party in power reverses it.

C.C.F. Opposed Taxation In all Canada the C.C.F. is the only political party that is opposing the idea of taxation of co-operatives. The C.C.F. is the only political party that does not agree (Continued on page 6)

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Farmers to Get Only 1½c More Per Lb. Butter

OTTAWA (CPA).—The federal government dropped its subsidy of 8½ cents per pound of butter on May 1st, resulting in an increase of ten cents per pound to the housewife. The withdrawal of the subsidy is in line with the government's policy of cutting such expenditures, despite the "peak prosperity" budget introduced by Finance Minister Abbott.

Farmers' returns are increased by 1½ cents per pound, with the new price rise. They will charge the consumer directly, to make up for the loss of government subsidy. It is estimated that the change will bring butter up to 60c a pound in most Canadian grocery stores.

Art Thornton Celebrate Birth Of a Grandson

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thornton of Edmonton, happily assumed the role of grandparents last Saturday when a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Fletcher (nee Betty Thornton). Betty and George are gratefully remembered by the committee in charge of the C.C.F. exhibition booth last year for their willing and able assistance. Congratulations and best wishes.

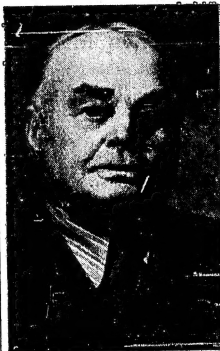
A. J. E. Liesemer And Geo. Ellinson May Day Speakers

A. J. E. Liesemer, C.C.F. member of the legislature for Calgary, was a guest speaker at Coleman Thursday at a May Day celebration arranged by United Mine Workers of America locals in the Crown's Nest Pass. George Ellinson, also of Calgary, represented the C.C.F. at the miners' May Day celebrations in Drumheller.

Father: "So you're going to take my daughter from me without any warning!"

Sutor: "Not at all, sir. If there is anything about her you want to warn me of please tell me."

Leave for the Coast



MR. AND MRS. T. A. IDDIGS

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Iddings of Rimbye were honored recently at a community farewell gathering in the Legion Hall, Rimbye. They have sold their property at Rimbye and are visiting in B.C. and later will go to western United States. Their final plans are indefinite.

C.C.F.'ers who visit Rimbye will miss Mr. and Mrs. Iddings as much as their Rimbye friends. Their lovely home on the banks of the Blindman River has been the meeting place for U.F.A. and C.C.F. guests for many years.

Hospitable Home

Mr. Iddings, who is 91 years young, has always been interested in movements leading toward a solution of the problems of people and has been a consistent supporter of former activities, political and educational, for many years. Mrs. Iddings was always the per-

fect hostess.

One of the old time families of Rimbye, Mr. and Mrs. Iddings have left their mark on the community, which is better for their efforts and long life there. It is noteworthy that where you find good communities in this new land it is possible to trace the influence of the early families.

It is with real regret that C.C.F.'ers see Mr. and Mrs. Iddings leave this province. They will be missed by a wide circle of friends. But they have richly earned a holiday amid the most pleasant surroundings and wherever they decide to make their home, they will make a worth while contribution to the community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Iddings are in good health and spirits and have still a great capacity for enjoyment. They are now with their daughter in Nanaimo, B.C.

Ponoka Constituency Busy With Organization Plans

Several constituencies have already reported that an encouraging start has been made on the organization plan which was outlined to the constituency delegates at the recent organization schools. Up to date, the most concrete results have been obtained in Ponoka constituency, where work is under the direction of L. W. Johnson, A. D. Olsen and Roy Leighton. The eastern section of the riding, with Leonard Johnson in charge, has held two meetings, at which 11 poll canvassers were appointed and two more meetings are planned for the immediate future—which will give this area complete coverage.

Arnold Olsen reports that two area meetings have been called in the western section and results from these should be in the hands of the provincial office within a few days. Whilst no direct word has been received from Roy Leighton, covering the central area, we understand that plans are well under way and that practically all polls will be covered by canvassers before the end of seeding. The canvassers generally are optimistic about the results, which can be obtained in their districts and feel confident that we can expect a substantial membership gain and greatly increased C.C.F. interest in the constituency.—J.K.

Public Meetings

JACK GRIFFIN

Cypress Constituency

Monday, May 19—Burdett (not yet sure).

Tuesday, May 20—Bow Island Theatre.

Wednesday, May 21—Winnifred Hall.

Thursday, May 22—Whitla Town Hall.

Friday, May 23—Conquerville School.

Monday, May 26—Foremost (not yet sure).

Tuesday, May 27—Hoping School.

Wednesday, May 28—Nemiscan Town Hall.

Thursday, May 29—Etzikom Town Hall.

MRS. NELLIE PETERSON

Acadia - Coronation Constituency

Monday, May 19—Cereal.

Tuesday, May 20—Sibbald.

Thursday, May 22—Vandens.

Friday, May 23—Buffalo.

Monday, May 26—Oyen.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS

The regular monthly meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. Women's Club will be held Monday, May 12, at 8:30 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Lee Green, 10092 84 avenue. All members are urged to attend as there is important business to discuss.

Wm. Irvine at Social Security Meeting May 19

William Irvine, C.C.F. member of parliament for Cariboo, will address the Social Security League in Edmonton on Monday, May 19, at 8 p.m. in the I.O.O.F. Hall, 103rd Street, when his topic will be "Social Security."

Mr. Irvine is also scheduled to address a public meeting under the auspices of the Edmonton C.C.F. on Tuesday, May 20.

U.S. Dividends Up An Average of 22%

WASHINGTON. — "Exchange Magazine," which circulates in Wall Street, says that more than half the dividends paid on 661 common stocks listed on the New York exchange have been increased this year.

The average was 22 per cent. Automobiles were at the bottom, with only 2 per cent. Building materials were up 46 per cent; chemicals, 36; garment corporations, 48; paper and publishing, 96; retail merchandising, 85; rubber manufacturing, 114; textile concerns, 147 and amusements, 63.

Evening Dress: A dress that's more gone than given.

5 Minutes With the CCF

Radio Talk by A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

THE other day I was talking to a friend of mine who farms out of Calgary. Here is what he said to me:

"You know, Liesemer, that I didn't get much education. But I made up my mind that my youngsters were going to have the best chance I could give them. So far I've done all right. Mother and I got Jim half-way through university when the war broke out. He finished his medical course and entered the army. Now he's out. He's married, set up in practice, and he's doing O.K. And Mary is graduating from the hospital this fall as a nurse. But I don't know what to do about young Billy. Billy wants to be a farmer, which is fine by me. But I want him to be the best farmer possible and to have it easier than I've had. But I don't think Billy will be able to do high school work when he gets there. We have no teacher here—just a sitter. Oh, I'm not blaming her. She's just a kid herself and she's doing her best. But all she does is give out the correspondence lessons that come from Edmonton. And I'm not blaming the markers in Edmonton. What they're doing is much better than nothing. But it's not good enough for Billy. He's an average youngster, but he's no genius, and he just can't learn without a teacher. He won't be able to handle high school work. Mother and I just won't be able to give him the chance we gave Mary and Jim. It isn't fair to Billy."

Isn't Fair to Children

Well, Billy is just one of about 37,000 boys and girls in Alberta who are not getting the benefit of a qualified teacher's help. And it isn't fair to them. But it isn't fair to us either. Because we are going to continue to be short of doctors and nurses, and teachers, and scientifically-trained farmers. We are going to be just that much poorer as a province and as individuals, because we are not investing wisely now in education of the children of this province.

Alberta Doing Nothing

Now, the government of Alberta must accept a great deal of responsibility for this tragic state of affairs. I know that education all over the continent is in a bad way. But in every other place I have heard of they are taking heroic steps to meet the crisis, while Alberta is doing practically nothing.

C.C.F. Proposals

In the house, Mr. Roper and I made five concrete proposals for immediate action. (1) Since without teachers there is no educational system at all, we proposed an immediate minimum of \$1,500 a year to attract and hold a good quality of person for the teaching profession. But the government turned us down completely. Our (2nd) proposal was to provide a greater retirement allowance for teachers. The present \$40 is just enough to prevent a teacher getting the old age pension and is no inducement to young people to undertake to teach for a lifetime. (3) We asked for scholarships for ALL suitable candidates for the teaching profession. (4) There must be adequate training facilities for an increased number of teacher trainees. This will neces-

sitate a full faculty of education and of arts at Calgary so southern Alberta students as well as northern students can get into teaching. And (5) we recognized that these things would all increase the cost of education at a time when the municipal property taxpayer must be permitted to pay less than he now pays. Therefore, we urged a 50% contribution by the province to the cost of elementary and secondary education. When the government refused to increase its estimates we introduced an amendment to the budget motion condemning the government for its failure to give this 50%.

S.C. Refuses

The motion was supported by Mr. Roper and myself, by Mr. Williams of Edmonton, by Mr. Williams of Banff-Cochrane, and by the Independents. The entire Social Credit membership and the armed service representatives turned thumbs down on it, and it was lost.

Must Organize Now

Well, ladies and gentlemen, with such a big Social Credit majority there is little that the people of Alberta can do about it between elections. But, the people who voted Social Credit in the past because they thought the Social Credit leaders were giving good government can organize now to get rid of this reactionary group at the next election. I invite you to join the C.C.F. now and help prepare the defeat of these dangerous leaders in Edmonton.

JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

Many years ago it was that great Canadian, J. S. Woodsworth, who forced the federal government of the day to begin the paying of old age pensions.

Two years ago, very humbly, the two C.C.F. members of the provincial legislature stepped along in his footsteps and started a fight for medical, hospital, dental, optical and funeral costs for old age pensioners and recipients of mothers' allowances. The following year we took up the fight again. These older people and their friends outside the house—in the C.C.F. and in other groups—helped valiantly. This year all these efforts were crowned with success and a very reluctant Social Credit government yielded.

Many old people will spend the evening of their lives free from care and contentedly as a result.

Now, all across Canada under leadership of M. J. Coldwell and the federal C.C.F. members there is a great campaign to make it possible for our retired Canadians to enjoy a fuller life and at an earlier age. And this struggle, too, will meet with success this year or the next.

It is a great comfort to all of us in the C.C.F. to look back and see that, though we are still a minority group, we have been of real service to our fellow-man.

And our service will be greater and greater as the years roll on.

Your Help is Urgently Needed in the Fight Against Cancer!

- 40,800 Canadians were killed by the enemy during the late war.
- 83,200 Canadians killed by Cancer in the same period.
- Make a generous contribution to the Canadian Cancer Society—and do it now while it is on your mind!

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Statistics Prove New Zealand Is A Good Place To Live

By MAURICE KITCHING
C.P.A. Correspondent

WELLINGTON, N.Z.—Though statistics usually make dull reading, New Zealand's 1946 figures relating to births, deaths, marriages and immigration tell a story of real interest.



Its highlights are that last year N.Z. had:

A record number of live births;

A record number of marriages, promising an even greater total of births this year;

A lower death rate than the previous year;

The lowest infant mortality ever recorded by any country in any year;

More immigrants than in any year since 1927.

Every one of these achievements

was a reflection of the greatest good-for-the-greatest-number policy of the Labor government, which has guided New Zealand since 1935.

Rising Birth Rate

The rising birth rate shows that people in N.Z. today think it is worth while to raise families. It was not always so. For the 30 years from 1905 until the election of the Labor government, the birth rate declined almost uninterruptedly from year to year. Since 1935 the trend has been upward.

Not only war-delayed marriages caused the record total in 1946. Statistics show that the proportion of first births to total births was not unduly high, which means that additions to existing families helped to make the record figure.

Economic Security

The record marriage figures also provide proof of the economic

security that belongs to the people of New Zealand today. Marriage figures do not soar to record "highs" when people fear the future.

The all-time world record low infant mortality figure reached by N.Z. last year is evidence of the intensification of the "save-the-babies" idea that has always been widely held in this dominion. Few countries have the pre-natal and infant welfare services as easily available and as efficient as they are in New Zealand today.

Immigration figure improvements indicate the belief in other countries that N.Z. is a good place to live in. New Zealand's fame as a socialistic democracy, with no very rich and absolutely no poor, is spreading, and in the next few years might well see another absolute record set in immigration figures.

Budget Ignores

(Continued from Page 1)

a barbed attack on the budget, while the official opposition "ran second" due to the ill-health of its one financial critic, J. M. MacDonnell, whose speech was admittedly feeble. MacDonnell urged that low interest rates were doing away with "the middle class" who are "the strength of the state". He also charged that business would, "quite naturally", withhold production in anticipation of the removal of excess profits tax at the end of the year. The tax should have been lifted at once, Mr. MacDonnell said.

Functuring the government's boast of a "large surplus", Coldwell declared that it was mainly due to two factors: The huge profits of industry and corporations which resulted in an unexpectedly large sum received by way of excess profits tax and corporation income tax—receipts totalling \$147,700,000; and the reduction or elimination of subsidies on milk, foods and textiles.

"The minister's surplus was achieved at the expense of every consumer in Canada," Mr. Coldwell said.

The exemptions in income tax should have been raised to \$1,000 for single persons; \$2,000 for married ones, Mr. Coldwell stated. Such exemptions would have eased "the legitimate grievances" of farmers and workers.

Asks Immediate Repayment
Mr. Coldwell also urged the immediate repayment of the refundable portion of income tax paid during the war. He thought many families needed these sums now to meet purchases of housing and furniture.

Passing from pointed attack on particular budget items, Mr. Coldwell used the occasion as a springboard to describe what he thought a nation's budget ought to be: "its financial proposals should form a part of an integrated na-

tional plan for increased production and the distribution of purchasing power among the people," he said, balancing "consumption spending" and investment in new plants and capital goods in order to maintain a high standard of living and full employment. Industry on a private, individual basis could not plan accurately, Mr. Coldwell said.

Post-War Defeatism

Compared to such a budget, Mr. Abbott's current proposal is merely "post-war defeatism", warning that a depression might come but taking no steps to prevent it.

To carry through such integrated planning, a "national investment board" should be set up by parliament, and banking, monetary and investment policies as well as taxation should be under the control of parliament.

As long as investment for new business is in the hands of the private banks, it will naturally follow that credit will be restricted, Mr. Coldwell said, since directors of banks are also directors and presidents of large existing companies, which want no competition.

"In my opinion, the budget is disappointing," Mr. Coldwell said, "for it neither relieves the man in the lower brackets from burdens imposed by the government policy of rising prices caused by the removal of desirable controls, nor does it plan for the future welfare of the Canadian people."

Tory Amendment

The formal amendment introduced by the Conservative opposition read: "The house regrets that the proposals of the minister of finance (a) offer no relief from the oppressive burden of direct and hidden taxes, (b) offer no encouragement to those engaged in developing our natural resources, and (c) do not provide for reconvening the dominion-provincial conference."

Added to this, the C.C.F. sub-amendment said: "(d) failed to raise personal income tax exemptions, and (e) failed to make any provision for the more than one-half our population who are now compelled to live on incomes below the present exemption levels."

"World's Beginning," "Record of Rocks," "First Plants and Animals" are the self-explanatory titles of a series of educational filmstrips being made by the National Film Board's filmstrip division.

TRADE UNIONISTS FORM CCF LABOR GROUP, WINDSOR

WINDSOR (CPA).—Jack Taylor, Vice-president of UAW-CIO Local 200, was elected vice-chairman of the newly formed Windsor C.C.F. Labor Committee. Mr. Taylor sounded the key-note of the evening when he said, "I am in favor of this move. It is high time that we labor men realize that political action is necessary to secure our gains. I am satisfied that Labor will find the C.C.F. the best political instrument to fight our battles with."

Chairman of the Committee is Ralph Washington, a member of Local 195, UAW-CIO. Mr. Washington is a returned Navy veteran, and works at Chrysler. Other officers elected are: Secretary, Zita Bowers; Treasurer, George Specht. Miss Bowers is a member of Local 195 and Mr. Specht is a member of Local 200. Six committee chairmen were also elected to carry on the work of the organization.

Active in Civic Affairs

Several of those elected are well known for their activity in Windsor's municipal life. William Riggs and Thomas Brannagan are aldermen, Cecil Daynes is a member of the Windsor Board of Education. The majority of those elected are better known for their union activity than as political figures. Union men striking out vigorously in support of C.C.F. political action clearly indicates the trend of union thinking today.

The meeting was organized under the direction of Oliver Hodges, Ontario C.C.F. Labor Committee representative. Mr. Hodges laid stress upon the function of the committee. "We are not interested in running any Union, and must not interfere in any way with any Union. We are instead inviting the unionists themselves to come into the C.C.F. and help to build an honest and effective farmer-labor party in Canada. A real workingman's government is our goal."

Up to Provincial Government Says Humphrey Mitchell

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Responsibility for safety measures in the Maricou gold mine disaster in northern Ontario, was shifted to provincial government hands when M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, questioned Labor Minister Mitchell in the House of Commons. Eleven men have been trapped underground and little hope is held for their survival.

"I have no doubt that the province in question will make the proper enquiries," Mr. Mitchell said.

"For Need of a Dollar"

By A. M. NICHOLSON, M.P.

YOU will recall the old story of the battle that was lost for the lack of a horseshoe nail. The lack of a dollar is not likely to result in the loss of Woodsworth House, Ottawa, but the lack of letters containing dollars has prevented our having this memorial to our founder free from debt.

It may be that a great many of Mr. Woodsworth's friends are unable to contribute as generously as they would like for such a project. In launching our drive for \$20,000.00, we thought that there would be at least 20,000 who would contribute an average of \$1.00 each. We have now passed the large donation being made by others have come from a relatively small percentage of our members. The book, which will contain the names of all who have participated in the campaign, will make no mention of the amounts paid, so those whose financial resources prevent a large donation being made should not feel embarrassed by sending a small remittance.

If you could read the letters which accompany the contributions, you would be inspired by the tributes paid to Mr. Woodsworth by his many friends in Canada, indeed, from people who are now away from here.

Letter from Mexico

A letter from Mexico contains "I am happy to be able to make a small contribution to Woodsworth House in honor of Mr. Woodsworth whose memory I hold in sincere and affectionate regard. The contribution he has made to Canada can never be repaid and I hope the House will be a worthy and long-standing tribute to him."

A veteran of World War II from Hamilton, Ontario, who has three

years more in the university before he will be earning, sends along \$5.00 regretting that financial responsibilities prevent him from giving more generously.

Another veteran from the University of New Brunswick sends \$2.00 in memory of a man he never met but who has provided a great inspiration for the youth of Canada.

An Old Age Pensioner from Kelowna, B.C., now 77 years of age, sends \$1.00 and mentions in his letter "I can see where I would not have even what I get now but for good J. S. Woodsworth, whom I liked the first time I saw him."

From a 6-Year-Old

A contribution has come from six-year-old "Douglas Coldwell" Waind of Arcola, Saskatchewan.

From Esquimalt, B.C., comes a remittance of \$2.50 with a note "I would like to do more but I am only an Old Age Pensioner in my 86th year. I am hoping the C.C.F. will be in the Government instead of the opposition."

Still another letter from B.C.—"Allow me to congratulate you all on the planning of Woodsworth House to the memory of one of the most honest-to-God men who ever sat in the House at Ottawa. His name will make history for the whole of the American Continent."

If everyone who reads this article who has not already made a contribution, would send \$1.00 to WOODSWORTH HOUSE, 301 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, we would be able to have available to serve the C.C.F. a very valuable national headquarters free from debt. May we count on your co-operation?

Slowing Up Co-op

(Continued from Page 4)

that it is fair to protect the exploitation of doing business at the expense of the individual. The C.C.F. is the only political party that believes that free private enterprise is the right, not alone of the private owner of industry, but also of the laborer and farmer to become part owner of the industrial machine in association with his neighbors to service himself at cost.

Debunk Old Idea

And what about the reaction of the farmer and laborer who had set himself up in business in co-operatives and dreamed of a great co-operative commonwealth. The farmer and laborer has in the last 20 or 30 years debunked the idea that business is a complicated, intricate natural law that must not be changed at peril of mental and physical disaster, no matter how much disaster plagued the present methods. The laborer now knows that the great elementary requirement of business is the application of labor to raw material, preferably by modern machinery and improved technique. But the laborer knows that the modern machinery and the modern technique is devised and applied not by the owner, but by his hired help, the laborer himself. It does require training to do things properly. But training is universal. It does require research and men of particular attributes of mind and skill to achieve progress but it is our sons and daughters who are providing these things.

The Challenge

The laborer has come to know that it does require great concentrations of credit to accomplish these jobs but he has also come to know that such concentrations of credit are based on the accomplishments, not of the owners, but of the workers. The laborer has come to know that the private owner supplies nothing that the laborer himself in co-operation with his fellows, cannot supply.

That is the challenge that private ownership had to face and could not face without the unfair, crippling legislative help, of the

political supporters of the exploitation system.

How then does the laborer react to such political interference. It is reasonable to expect that the laborer would be actively resentful and determined to use every means in his power to remove from power the political parties who so unfairly curtail his free enterprise. He is.

But strangely enough he and his leaders have been prone to hide behind a sophistry that would deny his lively hands of the deceit and treachery of politics. Strangely enough, he has buried his eyes and left exposed his body, under a delusion that he must not become implicated politically. Strangely enough, he has been inclined to beg from him who cannot give and repudiate his own power and acceptance. Strangely enough, he has accepted imposed imposition. Strangely enough he has struck with violence and has struggled against chains which he has at the polls rewelded tighter and more firm. But there are signs that the giant may awake.

Private Jones was an amazingly good soldier. Every night he went out and killed a bunch of Germans. Private Smith was envious. He wanted to know Jones' secret of success. So Jones told him:

"I sneaked up a trench until I am close to the German lines. Then I jump up, throw out my arms in the Nazi salute and yell 'Heil Hitler.' All the Germans jump up, raise their arms and answer 'Heil Hitler.' While they are doing it I mow them down."

Smith decided to try the same ruse, but Smith was not good at following instructions. He came back to ruefully admit he had again failed to bag any Germans. His explanation:

"I sneaked up the trench until I was opposite the Germans. Then I jumped up, threw up my arms in the Nazi salute, and shouted 'To hell with Hitler.' A bunch of Germans jumped up, gave the Nazi salute, and shouted their answer: 'To hell with Mackenzie King.' Now I couldn't shoot a bunch of good fellows like that, could I?"

Question: "What is a hot dog?" Answer: "A hot dog is the noblest of all dogs, because it feeds the hand that bites it."

C.C.F. RADIO TALKS
Grande Prairie, CFP,
7:15 p.m. Wednesday.
Edmonton, CJCA, 10:15 p.m.
Saturday.
Calgary, CFAC, 6:15 p.m.
Saturday.
Lethbridge, CJOC, 6:00 p.m.
Saturday.
Invite your friends and
neighbors to listen in to these
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EDMONTON

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Tax Relief for British Labor, Wealthy Pay More

By KENNETH C. RATHBONE
CPA European Correspondent

LONDON, England.—The second annual budget of the Labor government, introduced by the chancellor of the exchequer (Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton, M.P.), frees 750,000 small taxpayers from liability to pay income tax. Since the Labor government came to power, a total of 2,750,000 people in lower-income groups have ceased to pay income tax. But a man with an income of £100,000 a year will have to pay £93,661 of it in income tax.

The tax on distributed profits has been increased from 5 to 12½ per cent; legacy and succession duties doubled, except on charitable bequests; stamp duties on stock exchange transactions are doubled; and an additional stamp duty of 10 per cent has been imposed on the value of all bonuses approved by the Capital Issues Committee.

To reduce unnecessary personal expenditure during the war, the government increased taxation and set aside a portion of the increase to be a post-war credit repayable to the taxpayer in the years following the war. These post-war credits are now to be repaid in full to all men over 65 and all women over 60.

Budgeting for Surplus
Only two years after the greatest war in history, the chancellor is now budgeting for a surplus of £270,000,000 during 1947-48. The budget is not to be balanced every year but over a period of years.

The tobacco tax has been increased by 50 per cent, making a packet of 20 cigarettes selling at 1s. pre-war cost, 3s. 4d. now. This tax is not to raise revenue but to reduce consumption of tobacco and conserve our scarce supply of American dollars.

At present, Britain is importing more than she is exporting, and the deficit is being covered temporarily by the American and Canadian dollar loans which will be exhausted early in 1949.

In 1938, British exports totalled \$532,000,000 and imports \$920,000,000—a deficit of \$388,000,000. In 1946, exports were \$962,000,000 and imports \$1,298,000,000, a deficit of \$336,000,000. Because we are not importing as much as we would like, the deficit between exports and imports is less than 1938, yet our external financial position is much more serious.

The adverse balance in 1938 was covered not by a temporary foreign loan but by an income of £200,000,000 annually from interest on foreign investments. Shipping provided a further £100,000,000 and other services also helped to make up the balance.

Sell Foreign Investments
Most foreign investments were sold during the war to pay for war supplies and income from this source is now only about £30,000,000. Shipping tonnage has been reduced by about 6,000,000 tons, or nearly one-third, by war losses. This deficit between exports and imports must now be made up by extra exports. If we are to have all the imports we need to preserve a decent standard of life, we must increase our exports to 175 per cent of pre-war in order to pay for imports when the dollar loans are exhausted.

America Not Buying
Forty-two per cent of British imports are at present coming from North America, but only 14 per cent of British exports go to that continent. This cannot continue. These two figures will have to be brought closer together either by a substantial increase in British exports to North America or by heavy cuts in British im-

ports from North America.

Though Britain now has a favorable trade balance with European and eastern countries supplies can not yet be obtained from these countries because they are still suffering from the destruction and devastation caused by war. They are also short of dollars and cannot pay Britain in dollars for the British goods supplied to them.

North America is the only area which can at present supply the commodities that Britain needs. But the U.S.A. seems to want to sell to everyone and buy from no one.

As other countries recover from the war, Britain will inevitably be forced to turn to them for many of the things which we require and which we are at present either obtaining from North America or doing without.

A British government trade mission is now endeavoring to bring about a vast expansion in trade between Britain and Soviet Russia. Hopes of an agreement now seem bright and it is hoped that Britain will obtain food, cotton and timber from Russia and so reduce our dependence on America.

A BIT OF Nonsense

When General Brehon Somervell retired after four years of work, seven days a week and 12 hours a day, as head of the Army Service Forces, he was dog-tired. A friend asked him his plans.

"I'm going to rest," Somervell declared. "For six weeks I'm going to just sit on the porch. After that, I'm going to start rocking—slowly."

At the public library, a small boy presented a well-worn, dirty volume at the returning desk. The librarian glanced at the book, leaned forward to take in the size of the boy, and then remarked: "This is rather technical, isn't it?"

Planting his feet firmly on the floor, the boy, half defiant, half apologetic, said: "It was that way when I got it."

No Moses Will Open Up Utopia for the Common Man—Premier Douglas

AT HUGE TORONTO MAY DAY RALLY

TORONTO (C.P.A.). — "Labor can fight for ten years to obtain increases which can be wiped out in 24 hours by an unsympathetic government," declared Premier Tommy Douglas, the galvanic leader of the Saskatchewan government in a May Day address in Toronto. "When I hear that labor should stay out of politics, I want to remind them that an unsympathetic government by a single twist of a tariff, a new exchange rate, or a jump in the price of butter can wipe out all the gains it has taken labor 10 years to get."

Capacity Audience
Premier Douglas addressed a capacity audience which time after time cheered him to the rafters. "No Moses will come out of the wilderness and open up a Utopia for the common man. Our fate is in our own hands. If we are united, we can march forward together to the new life. Salvation for the common people will come by our standing, working and fighting together."

Douglas was never in better form. He drove home point after point using the concrete achievements of his government to challenge the workers of Ontario to "work as hard as the farmers in Saskatchewan have worked and you will have a peoples' government here in five years."

Security in Saskatchewan
He said that the whole basis of the C.C.F. program in Saskatchewan

In India Office



LORD LISTOWELL, who has taken over the appointment of Secretary of State for India and Burma, for the British government.

Turned Down



Former O.P.A. Chief Chester Bowles leaves the White House after urging President Truman to name a businessmen's committee to negotiate price cuts throughout industry. The president turned down the request.

Men who drive one-handed are headed for church. Some will walk down the aisle—others will be carried.

MEASUREMENTS

By CLIFFORD E. LEE

ONE of the first requirements of a child beginning to talk is a means of describing size. He calls some things "big", others "small". As he develops, he finds need of more precise measurements. And in adult life his work may require him to measure distances in light-years and weight in terms as tiny as a mosquito's eyelash. Society, in respect to measurement, has developed like the child. Indeed, our science may be said to have grown concurrently with its ability to measure in increasingly accurate terms.

The balance type of weighing scale, with a beam balanced at its exact centre, was the first type of weighing device used. It was one of the earliest mechanical gadgets man devised. Paintings found in Egyptian tombs show its use 5,500 years ago. No actual balances of this age have been preserved, but the weights used on them have survived. They were used to measure silver and gold for the Egyptian kings, to weigh out rations of corn and fish for the slave laborers.

Same Principle

It is interesting to consider that the difference between the fine weighing devices of today and those of the Egyptians is only one of improvement. The principle is the same, but our materials and workmanship are better. Their balances were accurate probably to one part in a hundred. Our best analytical balances can repeat weighings of the same almost microscopic portion of material and get the same result every time within one part in twenty million. Without this kind of accuracy in measuring matter most of our scientific achievements would be impossible.

We appear now to be in an era where to an increasing degree the idea of precise measurement is being applied to man's social welfare. From, "How far away is the moon?" or "What is the weight of iron in a blood corpuscle?" we are turning to, "What is the national income of Canada?" and

How is it distributed? New accuracy in social statistics and new interest in their implications may have profound political and social consequences.

National planning is based on measurements, and governments today are forced to attach more importance to planning and consequently to more accurate social measurements. Says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: "Problems involved in the planning of a maximum war effort have emphasized the need for knowledge of the size, structure and distribution of the national income. . . . Planning for full employment and social security in the post-war period now requires similar information." So you can get from bureau statistics the answers to such questions as: What percentage of income recipients in the Maritime provinces had incomes under \$1,000 in 1942? (The answer is 24.2%)

Measuring in Social Terms

Labor organizations now employ top-flight research men, whose job it is to measure accurately in social terms. Thus, the Economic Research Committee of the Canadian Congress of Labor is able to demonstrate: "The real value of the average weekly earnings was actually lower, for example, on Dec. 1st than it was on Feb. 1st, 1946, because of the increase in prices and reduced take-home pay. . . . While the average weekly earnings of all wage and salary earners increased in money by \$1.58 per week, this was offset by an approximate increase of \$1.89 in prices of goods that the workers in this class would have to buy. Thus, there was a decrease in real weekly income between these two periods of approximately 31c."

Bureau of Statistics figures on "Gross National Output" are measures of this country's production. Other tables show the way this production was shared by various groups of our population. Once farmer, labor and other such groups compare potentialities with realities there will be demands that our economic system cannot meet. The fact that people are coming to understand social measurements may change the social system.

Machinery Price Boost Is Not Due to Higher Wages

OTTAWA, (C.P.A.) — Urging both farm and labor groups to "Act Now—When Action Is Important," the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor (CCL) has sounded a sharp challenge to the lifting of price controls and cancellation of subsidies by the Dominion government.

"'Orderly retreat' has turned into utter rout, as the removal of price ceilings and the abolition of subsidies wreak havoc with the purchasing power of the Canadian people," says the Federation in a leaflet prepared for "widespread distribution."

Not Higher Wages

The manufacture of farm implements, one point in the Canadian economy where farmer and labor interests meet very definitely, is analyzed in this leaflet to show that increased prices which the farmer pays for his machinery is not a result of higher wages to the industrial worker.

"A survey of the Federal Trade Commission, United States Gov-

ernment, in the farm implement industry, included findings such as the table below. While this table was prepared in 1938, the relationship of labor to other costs remains the same.

(Out of Every \$100 in the Production of A)

	Tractor Cultivator
Material costs	\$37.10 \$30.80
Factory Overhead	8.20 8.70
General Selling and Administrative Cost	9.70 9.90
Freight Costs	1.20 1.50
Manufacturer's Profit	14.30 21.20
Dealer's Margin	10.80 17.60
Discount for cash	4.90 4.10
DIRECT LABOR	4.80 6.20

Archie: "I've just come into a lot of money so I'm going to spend it helping people—I think I'll build some homes for veterans."

Finnigan: "How are you going to get the government to let you have building materials?"

Archie: "I'm going to fool them. I'm going to tell them that I'm building a race track."

Shop at The BAY
Your FRIENDLY Store

PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

of the day as we drove slowly along the coast, stopping often—just to look. The great sandy headlands, the sheltered coves, the long stretches of sandy beach—it all added up to a thrilling beauty that only a sea coast can provide. There was an on-shore breeze just stiff enough to make the sea roll in in huge waves that thundered against the cliffs, swirled around the rocks and broke on the beaches in a wide carpet of white foam. It was good to stand at a high place and gaze at the panorama of sea and sky and rugged land. It was just as good to get closer down where the breakers threw themselves in eastless fury against the shore. When evening came we found a cottage on a little point that reached as near as possible to the water, and from where we could hear the muffled roar of the breakers on the shore.

We spent another day along the coast, stopping often. The weather was dull and the wind stronger, but the visibility was good and there was a wilder beauty in the sea breaking on the rocks. It is a good time of year to make this kind of a trip. Traffic on highway 101, which is heavy in the holiday months, is a mere trickle at this time of year and it gives even the driver a chance to do something more than concentrate on the task of dodging other cars on the winding road. It is no place to hurry. You must stop to look. And you must look to enjoy the Oregon Coast. We drove 150 miles on the second day, and it took us all day. From every jutting headland there is a view to see. At every point where the road winds down a wooded hillside to where the sandy, heached cove nestles between rocky points, one should stop and look at the swirling tide. And another reason for doing this trip in spring is the golden brilliance of the scotch broom blooming along the highway in solid yellow masses as far as the eye can see. There was one view, repeated several times, of a rocky cape in the background, of a beach on which the sea was breaking in white foam, all framed in the golden yellow of the broom which rose in a bank on both sides of the highway. Rhododendrons, growing

wild and covered with big pink blossoms, stood among the trees. The air is filled with the perfume of fir and pine and spring flowers.

The next day we crossed the broad mouth of the Columbia river on a ferry and drove through the woods to Aberdeen and then inland to Seattle. We got back to Highway 99 at Olympia at the head of Puget Sound. There was something unpleasant about the roar of the traffic for which the excellence of the super-highway with its four and six lanes of hurrying vehicles was not a sufficient compensation. Yes, the quickest way to get from where we were to where we were going was by a straight line. We could have made it by hurrying in one day. The three days we took in going the best way was still not enough.

Sask. Announces

(Continued from page 1)

treatment program," said the minister.

An effort will be made to engage young men and women with at least Grade XI education, while other enquiries "of personality, good health, general ability and insight, will be weighed by the Public Service Commission in considering applicants," he added.

Good Salaries

This will be "very responsible work," Mr. Douglas said, "and the range of salary offered will be commensurate."

Employees will have more responsibility under the new program, and be required to make a definite contribution to efforts to improve health of patients. Newly trained staffs will be supervised closely by psychiatrists.

In addition to the drive for competent persons for psychiatric service, there will also be an effort to engage similarly qualified individuals as instructors in the training school for mentally retarded persons.

"In the training school and in the Saskatchewan mental hospitals every effort will be made to send people back to successful life in their homes and their communities, and to provide for those who cannot return as happy and satisfying a life as we can devise," Mr. Douglas explained.

Alberta Lags

(Continued from Page 1)

of Dr. R. R. McLean, provincial superintendent of mental hospitals in Alberta, Mr. Lefebvre said that many accidents occurring in the hospitals could be attributed to the "overcrowding and acute shortage of staff," with the curtailment of proper treatment attributable to the shortage of medical staff.

The speaker referred to Dr. McLean as "a first-class man, but he is not being given a break." The necessary money was not being spent, either to provide increased accommodation and facilities or to pay the wages required to hire and keep a trained staff, he said.

While he found overcrowding in Saskatchewan mental institutions, he said he also found "a sincere desire on the part of the government to correct it, and correct it immediately." "The only other province besides Saskatchewan where there seems to be any hope is British Columbia," he said.

Flophouse Service

Mr. Lefebvre pointed out that the average amount of money spent in Canada on mental patients

was \$1.03 a day, "yet the average cost of maintaining a prisoner in jail is \$2 a day. That is flophouse service."

He contended that if the provinces who now claim they can't get enough doctors and nurses had kept all those who had gone to the U.S. in the past 10 years, they would have enough now.

He warned that nothing would be done unless the public became interested and see that mental institutions are made "real hospitals instead of places of detention, so that the stigma attached to these poor devils in mental hospitals is removed."

He maintained that if several new treatments were used along with those utilized before, there would be a tremendous reduction of the mental ill in Canada. "If we get behind this problem," he predicted that "within 25 years we could do away with most of it and tear down many of the hospitals that exist today."

Turn Down

(Continued from page 1)

brought in for amendment during the next few months.

"It is not the intention of the government to introduce any amendments to that Act this session," Mr. Gardiner said.

A resolution from the militant farm groups asked that the Board set up by the Act, "shall endeavor to ensure adequate and stable returns for agriculture by promoting orderly adjustment from time to time and shall establish a parity relationship between the returns from agriculture and the cost of the services that agricultural producers must purchase or pay for."

Mr. Stimpfle's Comment

Mr. C. J. Stimpfle, President of the A.F.U., who returned last week from Ottawa confirms Mr. Gardiner's statement that there would be no amendments to the Farm Prices Support Act.

There is no group either as part of the Agricultural Prices Stabilization Board or the Bureau of Statistics which is actively engaged in investigating parity prices, he said. Some appointments have been made under the Bureau of Statistics but other duties have been found for them and they are not now doing anything directly connected with determining parity.

There was definite surprise on the part of Finance Minister Abbott and his deputy, Mr. Brown as to the way in which the income tax regulations covering farmers was applied in the West, said Mr. Stimpfle. Mr. Brown is likely to make a trip west to acquaint himself first-hand with conditions affecting the collection of income taxes.

The regular monthly meeting of the A.F.U. Executive, held in Edmonton this week heard the report of the Committee which presented the brief to Ottawa. A further meeting of the Inter-Provincial Committee will meet in Edmonton on May 24th.

There is no action likely to arise immediately from the report of the committee, Mr. Stimpfle intimated.

Abbott Says

(Continued from page 1)

Exemptions remain the same: \$750 for a single person, \$1,500 for a married person. Particularly revealing was the minister's statement that no change was possible because of the very large numbers of people in these wage groups. In fact, said the minister, one-half of all Canadian wage-earners are exempt from taxation under present rates. That is, in this year of unprecedented prosperity, one-half of all Canadian wage-earners receive less than \$750 if single and \$1,500 if married.

Abnormal Prosperity

3. The prosperous financial position of the country is abnormal, according to the minister, and is an accurate measure of future conditions. "I wish to point

out the special and temporary character of much of the expenditure that has stimulated our present high level of income and production," Mr. Abbott said. These special expenditures included government expenditures for war and for veterans' benefits, the extraordinary capital expansion of industry, the pent-up demand for consumer goods, the impoverished state of nations which need our exports. (Another factor which would bring a change for the worse in Canada's future budgets is the expected "recession" in the United States, Mr. Abbott forecast.)

No Social Security

Yet no corresponding amounts of expenditure, by way of public investment or social security measures, were proposed by the government as a future policy to stimulate production when the results of war will begin to lag. On the contrary, the lack of a dominion-provincial agreement was used as an excuse to lay aside the social security measures promised in 1945 by the King government. And the budget address did nothing to bring agreement closer when Mr. Abbott said: "We would far prefer to have a province remain out indefinitely than to endeavor to persuade it to come in against its own judgment." And without the agreement of all the provinces, Mr. Abbott repeated, the social security program would not be carried out.

Pleases Tories

4. After a gentle scolding to Canadian business for maintaining present high prices despite large profits—"We expect business to prove itself and show its ability to cut down costs and prices"—Mr. Abbott promised to wipe out the excess profits tax of 15% on January 1st, 1948. Corporation taxes remain at 30%.

A fat surplus due to extraordinary post-war conditions; some tax relief for low-income earners and more tax relief to higher-income earners; an excuse to avoid social services for the people, and a fine substantial tax reduction to Big Business—the Liberals and Conservatives agreed that it was a very fine budget.

30,000 Are Out

(Continued from Page 1)

vate enterprise about Mr. Howe's "springtime" prosperity.

Rude Awakening

It has been a rude awakening. That is for all except Mr. Gordon Inor, Liberal M.P. for Halifax, who criticizes the C.C.F. of the House of Commons April 16 for "raising the depression years of the 1930's as a bogey." Inor declared heatedly: "We do not want a depression and I do not think we are going to have one." On the same day the Unemployment Insurance officials dusted off the "bogey" to report: "30,000 unemployed in the Maritimes—the worst in Canada."

Frank Document

The report of private enterprise's pallbearers was one of the most brutally frank documents ever to confront the Maritime public. (The Dawson Report was brutal too, but quickly buried by its Liberal government sponsors.) Solemn Unemployment officials laid bare these facts:

- Halifax and Sydney with Windsor, Ontario, were the "most depressed" cities in Canada.
- From December, 1945, to the present unemployment in the rest of Canada grew no worse, but in the Maritimes it DOUBLED.

- There was NO HOPE of an expansion of local industries to take care of any part of the 30,000 now out of work—W. M. Roberts, regional employment officer.

- A recent survey showed NO ADDITIONAL WORKERS would be needed in the steel and coal industries, in manufacturing or in lumbering.
- Only farming and fishing needed more workers.

- For every job offered in the Maritimes there were approximately 10 men available to fill it.

- The Halifax Office was paying out \$700 a day in cash relief claimants and there appeared to be NOTHING IN SIGHT WHEN BENEFITS RAN OUT.

- The \$440 claims made through the mails was the GREATEST NUMBER IN CANADA. New Glasgow set an all-Canada record in 1940 by paying out \$1,390,000 in benefits.

Dismal Conclusions

The CONCLUSIONS drawn from these sets of facts were as dismal as the facts themselves. W. M. Roberts said the picture was grim but people had not become frantic BECAUSE THEY WERE USED TO IT. About 15,000 have had to leave the Maritimes every year since 1900. The Maritimes would have to depend on PRIMARY INDUSTRIES of agriculture, lumbering and fishing and give up all the ideas of industrial expansion. He suggested that the ONLY IMMEDIATE SOLUTION WAS TO SEND THE UNEMPLOYED TO OTHER PARTS OF CANADA and TO IMPORT PEOPLE WHO WERE SATISFIED TO ENTER FARMING OR FISHING.

How do these acts square off with the government's promise of "SECURITY WITH FREEDOM" given openly in big advertisements through the nation's press just two years ago? The month of May is now upon us and it was in the 1st Day Month of May that these promises were made.

S.C. EXPLAINS ITS STAND ON DISCRIMINATION

OTTAWA (C.F.A.).—Norman Jacques (Social Credit, Wetaskiwin) took pains to correct a newspaper report which stated on April 25 that he had supported the C.C.F. amendment to remove discrimination against Japanese Canadian citizens. Mr. Jacques, who had seen the report were reassured about a leopard not changing, etc.

Mr. Jacques told the House: "I merely abstained from voting because I was paired with an honorable member opposite. Had I voted I would have voted against the amendment."

The Social Credit stand in the matter was given on April 24 by Mr. Blackmore (Lethbridge). Statements from his speech were:

"Social Crediters are unalterably opposed to all forms of racial discrimination. But Social Crediters are aware that certain forces are designing to discriminate against the white race."

"Social Crediters are opposed to discrimination against the white Canadian."

"Social Crediters therefore propose to stand by British Columbia members and the minister in their courageous effort to safeguard and guard the rights of the white race in British Columbia. Social Crediters will therefore vote against this amendment."

C.N. Net Revenues Improve in March; Down for 3 Months

MONTREAL. Operating revenues for the Canadian National System, all-inclusive, for the month of March amounted to \$36,350,000. Operating expenses were \$32,273,000. The net revenue was \$4,077,000. In March, 1946, revenues were \$32,603,000; expenses \$29,060,000; and net revenue \$3,543,000.

For the first three months of the year, operating revenues were \$100,276,000; operating expenses, \$94,798,000; and net revenue, \$5,478,000. The comparative figures for 1946 were: revenues, \$92,359,000; expenses, \$84,582,000; and net revenue, \$7,777,000.

"HOUSING CHALLENGE," a new release in the National Film Board's Canada Carries On series, delves deeply into the international problem of housing and thoroughly explains how the current situation came to exist, as well as what some countries are doing about it.

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